

KATES' LOTTERY OFFICE,
BENNET STREET.
TERY, Sixteenth Class, will
eigh. Balloons to be
\$—Shares in number to be
st. to TEN DOLLARS,
HME.

\$50,000

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Blue Ridge on the other, at the distance each of them of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which its name is given, and affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. The stream passing under it is called Cedar creek. It is a water of James river, and sufficient to turn a gristmill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above. There is a natural bridge, similar to the one above described, over Stock creek, a branch of Peleson river, in Washington county.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On Monday evening last, Mr. JAMES RONALDSON, the President of the Franklin Institute, delivered a farewell lecture to the class, upon the close of their first regular course. At a meeting of the class, held immediately afterwards, it was unanimously agreed to request a copy for publication. This request has been kindly complied with by the President, and I now accordingly send the address to you, for publication in your valuable paper.

ONE OF THE CLASS.

VALENTINE ADDRESS,
By the President of the Franklin Institute.

GENTLEMEN.—Until lately, it was a general opinion, that tradesmen, manufacturers, and farmers, were sufficiently learned, if they could read, write, and keep their accounts. Indeed the prejudices this wrong idea has given rise to, still influence the conduct of many discreet people, and we see them attentive to the education of those only whom they design for the profession of law, medicine, or divinity.

The progress of the arts and sciences enlightening the public mind, this mistake on education, amongst many other errors, is yielding to the influence of reason and good sense; yet, when we consider the small number of institutions that are established for the instruction of mechanics, and the few that have as yet attended them, it is evident we are just at the commencement of a new epoch. I congratulate my young mechanic brethren on the grand prospects it places before them, and, as their friend, assure them, it is of as much importance to their future prosperity and high standing in society, that they should avail themselves of the opportunities of improving their minds in a knowledge of the sciences, as it is for those who are destined to the profession of the law or medicine, to acquire the dead languages. But to make respectable progress in any of these studies, it is essential to be industrious in their cultivation. The possession of knowledge has so many advantages accompanying it, that were its acquirement in reality irksome, still every difficulty should be encountered; but experience has found it is not so—as the mind progresses in study, it progresses in enjoyment; it is only at the commencement, the labour is a task.

Amongst the good men Providence has sent to benefit society, Professor Anderson, of Glasgow, occupies a distinguished rank. It was he who first formed and put in operation the plan of giving to practical men and journeymen mechanics, lectures on the sciences, and their application to the arts. This distinguished gentleman belonged to the class of liberals. He possessed a warm heart, under the guidance of an excellent head, and ranked high in scientific acquirements, accompanied with much practical knowledge in the useful arts. All these he employed to benefit his manufacturing and mechanic neighbours, and gave lectures that were most numerously attended, by men who soon appreciated and acknowledged their value; for Dr. Anderson's pupils, with their own labour, made for him such models as they understood he was not provided with, and that were useful and necessary to his lectures. For example, they made him a small steam-engine, that could be placed on his table, and was capable of working; and also a model, of the same size and construction, not formed to work, but to be opened, so that the motions of the piston, valves, &c. were exposed to view, and so the operations of this most useful machine made manifest to the sight. The present occasion for mentioning the services of Professor Anderson, whose example the founders of the Franklin Institute have followed, offers an opportunity I cannot permit to pass, without expressing my respect for his memory, and acknowledging my opinion of the great services he has rendered society; and while acknowledging my grateful veneration for the father of this system of education, it calls to mind esteem, and regard for those who have introduced it here, and who have, with so much industry and intelligence, conducted the affairs of this Institute; the happy effects of which, there is no doubt, will form a new epoch in the character, not only of this city, but of Pennsylvania herself.

The able and intelligent manner in which this first course of lectures has been conducted to its close, will prove of great advantage to the students, and is highly creditable to the professors.

The sciences of chemistry and mechanics are of the first order—they are elementary, and their principles being susceptible of a thousand modifications, and applicable to every manufacture, merit your further attention. Architecture is a branch of civil engineering, and is every day acquiring with us the more importance. The incidental lectures we have received on law, and the diseases to which the working classes are exposed, will be of great service in guarding us against error, and those accidents we are exposed to, besides the beneficial influence of enlarging our minds and habits of thinking; and they are most gratifying proofs of the deep interest the gentlemen who have rendered us these services take in the prosperity and honor of this institution. The lectures we have had on specific businesses, are not expected to excite such strong and general interest; but as one branch of industry is so dependent on, and intimately connected with others, to be perfect in our own, it is almost necessary we should be acquainted with those to which ours is most intimately related. Indeed, some of the most useful improvements have been suggested, by intelligent men, seeing the processes followed in trades very different from their own. The good effects of such lectures are most certain—they are necessary to complete the circle—they give us experience in support of science, and are the tests of theory. It is impossible to estimate the value of lectures from well informed practical men; their observations are the result of experience, and the remarks of the tanner, on the effects of lime, may be useful to the soap-maker, sugar-refiner, or other tradesmen.

As this is a school of instruction, the good sense of the lecturers, and the guardianship of the managers, will save this hall from becoming the arena of controversy. There will always exist unsettled points in arts and science, as well as in theology; debating them might sometimes interfere with good feelings, and certainly would waste precious time, that ought to be employed in acquiring a knowledge of principles and things, the usefulness of which is self-evident.

In addition to the general lectures, a school for drawing has been opened, as another means presented to our young tradesmen of improving themselves. This useful branch of education heretofore has been unaccountably neglected by men of business. Besides the usefulness of drawing, it is an elegant and agreeable accomplishment, securing to those

who possess it many advantages. The great number that joined this class, and the punctuality of their attendance, are pleasing assurances, that the importance of a knowledge of the art of drawing, begins to be duly appreciated. Indeed it will be found useful to all classes.

Encouraged by the success of their other plans, the managers, we perceive, are now opening a school for mathematics, that science, whose principles form the source of all correct reasoning. It is to the family of science, what reason is to the human mind. It takes cognizance of every substance that exists, and as clearly defines the magnitude of our globe as the extent of our gardens, and explains the motion of a planet and the principles of a go-cart. It tests and controls the other sciences, and at the same time is their handmaid. The limited attention that has heretofore been paid to this important branch of human knowledge, is another evidence of the existence of that error, which considered it only necessary to teach tradesmen to work. To enumerate all who are to benefit by the study of mathematics, is a simple task; it is of use to every one who thinks or acts. It guides the mariner, the surveyor, the military general, and the carpenter. Whenever they act rationally, they act mathematically, whether they are or are not acquainted with the principles of this universal science.

It is devoutly to be wished, that the proposed class will be numerously attended; yet we can hardly expect that this will be the case, for the science is considered only as a study necessary for a very few professions, though there are few of us that are not in the habit of constantly acting on its principles. The managers will add another to the many services already rendered the public, if they can devise means to make the study of mathematics a popular pursuit.

It was the maxim of the philosopher whose name this institution bears, not to despise wisdom because it came from the other side of the water; and the establishment of this institution is a proof that the advice of Franklin has not been thrown away on his son-in-law. But we must not rest contented with borrowing from others. Our Government, civil institutions, and many other circumstances require of all American citizens, the performance of many duties, and secure the enjoyment of many rights, different from what belong to people who live under Monarchical Governments; and it is of great importance to the community of which we are members, that we should be qualified to discharge these duties with propriety. It is with great deference I mention this subject; but as we are integral parts of the sovereignty of this republic, and claim high privileges, it is most important that we should know our duties, and how we ought to act, should our fellow-citizens call on us to fill any of the various offices under the government. The youth of this Republic should at least have some instructions on the duties of Jurors, Magistrates, Legislators, Supervisors, Guardians of the poor, &c. &c. We should have some instruction on the duties that belong to our elective franchise, and the great moral obligation that rests upon us, when we vote for any officer from the President down to the township clerk. It is important we should know that it is not a patronage vested in us, to bestow on a favorite, or give to a friend, but a service we have to render society. We ought to know that where the elective duties are performed under any influence save the desire to benefit the nation, a species of moral treason has been committed on the present generation, an act of ingratitude to our predecessors, and one injurious to posterity. That instruction in these matters is wanting, will be admitted by all who reflect on the subject.—Perhaps this department of instruction may not be considered embraced within the views of the Franklin Institute, but whoever brings it into operation, will render to the country most essential service.

A desire for improvement is now gone forth, and justifies the hope that the efforts of the Franklin Institute will be warmly seconded by those for whose benefit it has been established. We are all acquainted with the moderate terms of admission. I have often felt great anxiety lest the smallness of the means should embarrass the managers in the duties they have undertaken; so indeed they would, but for the goodness of the object, for public favor on its side, and the careful exertions of the managers.

When we take a view of the whole, it is impossible not to indulge the expectation that we shall see the next course of lectures attended by all our young men, who have any desire for distinction, or ambition to be above the gin-house routine of working without knowing what they are about. The arrangement made for the lectures on Mechanics, that are to form part of the next course, will give increased interest to the whole: and we have every reason to expect the periodical work which the Professor on this subject proposes to publish, will be a valuable acquisition to us, for being conducted by a gentleman of great natural and acquired mechanical abilities, and familiar with the state of the arts in this country, as well as abroad, what comes through such a channel will be suited to our circumstances, and I trust will merit and receive your patronage.

The Franklin Institute is now fairly before the public, and you, gentlemen, are better able to appreciate its merits than I am, for many circumstances have interposed to deprive me of the benefit and pleasure I should have enjoyed here. You have heard the lectures and seen the modes of demonstration, the models, and experiments, and I presume you are convinced that hall is a place to acquire knowledge; and "knowledge is power," and who has so legitimate a right to this, as the industrious members of the community. The opportunity to improve ourselves is now before us, and I trust none will neglect it.

The past lectures commanded a numerous attendance, and the pupils conducted themselves with the most decorous propriety; indeed their example is not unworthy the attention of older establishments.

From this school, where the elements of science are put into the hands of practice, we may expect the happiest consequences. The energies of mind will be called forth, genius will receive that assistance nature requires, and new Franklins, Andersons, Fultons, Watts, and Gouffreys will proceed from this Institution, honorable to their country, and benefactors to the whole world. In contemplating these pleasing prospects, the heart is warmed with gratitude for the manifold advantages we enjoy, and the endless prospect of improvement that before our successors.

The present is an opportunity I wish to seize to take the advantage of, to acknowledge to the members of the Institute, my obligations for the honor they have conferred on me, in placing me in their first office. I sincerely wish my duties were in the charge of more competent hands; and I have hopes that at no distant period, we shall see such a change take place. The Institute may gain, it cannot lose by such an alteration; for it will ever have all the services my humble abilities are capable of rendering it.

On closing this term of lectures, your Pre

sent most ardently hopes the Professors and

Members will have reason to recollect it as a

period of well-spent time; and that their fu

ture days may be accompanied with the ble

sses of health and happiness.

A necessitous man who gives costly din

ers, pays large sums to be laughed at.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On viewing the *Portrait of a Young Lady*, taken after death.

Hush! the feather stirr'd—
Bring me a mirror,
If that her breath will moisten or stain the stone,
When then she lives.
Dear.

Nay breathe not a whisper—oh! sigh not in thought

Lest you startle her ear with too sudden alarm;

Let ye break the fair vision her spirit hath wrought,

And in sadness she wake from so gentle a charm.

See! she stirr'd—and the music of motion is there,

The zephyr of bliss wafting beauty and grace—

She smiles—oh! 'twould charm the dull eye of despair,

To catch the sweet smile so lovely a face.

List! list! she would speak—say, didst hear her sweet voice?

Her lips seem to move, yet no sound meets the ear;

May speak to me, gentle one—bid me rejoice,

And break the wild spell that bath fasten'd me here.

Bending knee sinks—I am lost in amaze,

And would fain pour my soul out in worship to thee;

For sure the fair being that charms my rapt gaze

Was ne'er made—a mortal—to perish like me.

Yet pale deathly shadows steal over thee now,

And shroud the bright looks which I knelt to adore;

Ab! whence are the cold ghastly dews on thy brow,

And why doth thy young cheek delight me no more?

* * *

I should sicken at heart, could I think the sweet fire
Now gone from its center might ever die;
That thy spirit should thus with its fair frame expire,
And fade, like the soft dream of beauty, away.

ICIL.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ELIAS HICKS.

"I do not desire, as a brother, to impress my opinions upon you; but only to give you my views, and leave them as a mirror for you to look into. I would not have any turn to my views, merely because they are mine; but because they are convinced of the irresistible truth of them. If they do not see as I do, it does not break my love with my fellow-creatures. I am thankful—and this is the very pearl of my life—that I feel and continue to feel nothing but love to flow to every creature under heaven." Such is the benevolent and christian language of this truly dignified minister, (read his sermons) who, by a few of later day, has been held up to public scorn and execration, through every medium that an embittered imagination could possibly invent; by whom his integrity and practical conformity in life and conversation, to the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ, are esteemed as filthy rags; and the same unfeeling spirit that has always wielded the sword of orthodoxy, has been powerfully levelled against his reputation. The society of which he is a member, presents, indeed, a gloomy picture, purely the effect of the officious plans and purposes of some, who have been esteemed as pre-eminent members, and who are deeply anxious to extinguish his influence. For although there now exists a difference in opinion in this society, it has not always been the case, ever since they have been a people? but whilst integrity and love to God was considered the cement and bond of their fellowship, all differences of opinion on religious subjects, where they did not evidently militate against practical righteousness, were invariably suffered to pass unnoticed. And the reason why, as a people, they have not, like many others, been perplexed with secret jars and inward commotions, is traceable to this, that the ground and foundation of their profession was love to God and love to one another, and this profession being held in a pure conscience, preserved them a united body. But happily, some individuals that have long labored in the exercise of the discipline, and directed in a great measure, the affairs of the body, degenerating into the letter, and becoming buried under the influence of tradition, have gone forth in the presumptive will, and active spirit of the creature, without the clothing of that divine charity, which would preserve all in their proper places; and esteeming their activity in church affairs as religion, and their services on various occasions, as many undeniable evidences of divine approbation, have endeavoured to establish systematic rules of faith, the enforcement of which would have been the means of introducing oppression and persecution against all that could not see things in the same light that they do. Hence, almost every deranging and unsettling circumstance in the body, has had its rise in that department of the discipline, and has been its chief source of trouble, and the cause of many others, been perplexed with secret jars and inward commotions, is traceable to this, that the ground and foundation of their profession was love to God and love to one another, and this profession being held in a pure conscience, preserved them a united body. 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Kentuckian, who was accidentally became entangled, and was literally torn

Beraw, S. C. was visited storm. The lightning Captain Vandervord tore roof shattered several immediately—a respects—Ann Reynolds, who had rooms. Another few feet distant, was also

left. "The Phoenix" has fifty years since a news-

fast. Murder and robbery seem to be the order of the day at New Orleans." Of the robbers, there was a gang that infested every part of the city. Two negroes had been committed for trial, charged with assassination. One of them, on receiving some stripes for misbehaviour, from a white man, drew a knife and stabbed him in four or five places, and then fled. A third one attempted to cut the throat of his employer with a razor.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The brig *Chinchilla*, capt. Turner, arrived at New York from Messina, bringing intelligence from the U. S. squadron at that port, consisting of the frigate Constitution, commodore Macdonough, and the sloops of war Ontario and Erie. The health of the commodore, as also that of his son, was rapidly improving, and they were considered as nearly recovered from their illness. The Erie was under strict quarantine, in consequence of having the varioloid on board; but few however had died. Capt. T. brings letters from the officers attached to the squadron, to their friends.

On Wednesday morning last, a ticket in the last Lottery was presented at the office of Mr. P. Canfield, New York, for payment, having the combination numbers, 17, 20, 50, and 90, and purporting to be a prize of \$5000. On examination, the ticket was found to have been neatly altered from a 12 dollar prize, by placing a unit before the 7. The person who offered the ticket was taken to the Police office, and after being examined, was committed to prison.

One of the Ohio journals protests against an article current in the newspapers under the title *Debt of Ohio*, which is said to have been published in order to impede the progress of the Ohio Canals. "Our State treasury is solvent," says the journal—"Ohio contains 25,000,000 of fertile acres, and 800,000 industrious inhabitants; the whole debt of four millions of dollars to the Bank of the United States and our own banks, is due by less than 500 individuals; the great mass of the people are free from debt and enjoying the advantages of a fertile soil, healthy climate, salutary laws, a sound circulating medium and entire political tranquillity."

Jamaica papers to the 19th of March contain advices from Cartagena, to the 6th. On the 8th of February, an extraordinary Congress was held at Bogota, to take into consideration the resignation of General Bolivar, in conformity to his determination, after the destruction of the Spanish forces. Great interest was excited during the reading of the General's letter, and at the conclusion it was unanimously resolved, that he should be requested to continue to be President of the Republic. The election of the Vice President and Representatives of Congress, was to take place in April. An agent from Hayti had arrived at Colombia, to propose a treaty of Commerce, as well as of definite alliance, between the two governments.

The House of Assembly of New-York has refused to concur in the resolution of the Senate appointing Lieut. Governor Tallmadge a Senator in Congress, on the ground that they do not approve the mode of appointment. They passed several resolutions, in which they insist that the proper mode of proceeding is to meet in convention, and proceed by joint ballot to choose between the candidates nominated by the two Houses.

MURDER.—A person from Port Deposit, Md. informs that the body of a young lady, who had been missing two or three days since, was discovered lying near the road side, in the vicinity of the town of North-East—her throat being dreadfully cut, and her body otherwise horribly mangled. The deceased was aged about sixteen years, of respectable family and connexions, and a young lady of cultivated mind and personal beauty. A person suspected of this dreadful act crossed the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, on his way, as is supposed, to Baltimore.

There are now living in Charlotte county, (Va.) near the Campbell line, two persons, Alexander Berkley, and his wife. Berkley is now in his hundred and eighteenth year, and his wife in her hundred and seventh.—Mr. Berkley was born in Scotland, and served in the British army under the Duke of Marlborough, in the reign of Queen Anne.—After the death of his queen, he emigrated to America, and served again in the army of England under General Wolfe, and was at Quebec when Montgomery fell. He has lived with his wife in a state of matrimony ninety years, and has had several children, but they have all gone to the tomb before him.

On Thursday week, about half past ten o'clock, in the evening, a fire broke out in the city of Boston, in a Cooper's Shop in Doane street, near Kilby street, and soon spread so as to cause one of the most destructive conflagrations which has been witnessed in that city for many years.

The extent of the loss is variously estimated. The amount is believed to be about five hundred thousand dollars, including the value of the buildings destroyed, which were fifty three in number. Many of the sufferers were fully insured; others partially. It is said that the claims upon the insurance offices will not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars. The real estate destroyed was estimated in the last tax valuation at over 300,000 dollars.

Eleven persons were apprehended in Boston, on a charge of pilfering at the late fire in that city. Nine were convicted by the Police Court, and sentenced to three months labor in the house of correction; one was bound over to take his trial at the municipal court, and one was discharged. Samuel Chesterman, who had been committed to prison, by order of a Fire Warden, for causing a disturbance at the same fire, brought a suit for false imprisonment against the watchman who took him to the prison. The court, however, decided that there was no cause of action.

The schr. Mark, Capt. Rowne, which arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday morning, from port au Prince, with a cargo of coffee, &c. sailed again on Sunday morning for the West Indies. She entered at the Custom House, discharged her cargo, and received another in the short space of twelve hours. A number of vessels cleared at Baltimore on Saturday, for the West India ports; and it is stated that twenty-five dollars per month were offered to seamen.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Our old favorite Jefferson, who has certainly ever proved himself the lineal descendant of Monus, takes a benefit on Monday night. We are not acquainted with his bill of fare, but notwithstanding are well assured, that none who visit the house that evening will return away sorrowing. We advise, as there will be a press for tickets, that every person who intends going shall provide himself with an evening coat. The attention of the play-going public is invited to Mr. Wemyas' advertisement in another column. The entertainment which on Thursday evening next, will be presented for his benefit, is particularly attractive, and of itself furnishes sufficient encouragement to visit the theatre on that evening, from his acknowledged abilities, and the air claim which is continued and successful exertions for the welfare of the public have elicited in his favor. We think he may safely anticipate a full house, for which he has our best

no harm; but alas! the day! on our devoted heads descends the accumulated wrath)—I will, (he exclaims) I WILL WITHDRAW MY SUBSCRIPTION!!!! Oh most lame and impotent conclusion!

"Receive, dear girl, my heart's devotion," is declined. "Alexander," "R," and "R," "Adelbert," &c. are received. A "Tribute to the memory of —" is good prose, but let the lines, particularly that portion beginning with "And her relative, too," be written together, regardless of the capitals or arrangement, and see if the writer will be able to discover either measure or harmony in the construction of the verse.—"Cain" decides too hastily against himself—will we object to a division of his lines? if not, they shall appear forthwith.

PRICES CURRENT.—There is no material variation in the prices current of this week from those quoted in our last.

Recent news from abroad have given an unusual and extraordinary impulse to commerce in every direction. We hope the excitement is not premature though we are fearful it is not at present founded on a sufficiently safe footing, and that some of our enterprising spirits have embarked a little too hastily and extensively in the speculations of the day. An incredible amount of property has changed hands in this and the neighbouring cities, and several handsome fortunes have been realized by the "knowing ones" within a few weeks past.

We rejoice to see the activity and bustle along our wharves and streets, and hope the fears which some entertain of the humble bursting, may have no foundation in fact. We have long wanted a renewal of the "golden" days of our commercial prosperity, and perhaps are too ready to welcome their re-appearance in any shape. But at any rate there is no doubt the times are improving, for independent of this recent stir, there has existed for some time, sufficient evidence to warrant the belief. Real estate is on the rise, and we trust will so continue; at least until it regains its former ascendancy. In Reading and its neighbourhood, property is said to have risen 25 per cent and we hear from other quarters of a similar improvement.

Miss Fout, whose matrimonial faux pas has created so much interest in her favour, gets

an average of 50 guineas a night at the different theatres. She has been offered a thousand guineas to play 14 nights in Dublin.—Mrs. Hayne attended the first night of the Brighton Theatre. The performances were *The Inconstant*, and *Matrimony*. The best understanding seems to exist between Miss F. and Mr. H. The managers of all the great provincial theatres are on the alert to secure her—in many cases the terms proposed exceed 50 guineas a night!

An attempt is making in England to lessen the use of oaths on the British stage. A similar reform is wanted here. There is much gratuitous and vulgar swearing on the American boards.

THE EDITORS OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Gentlemen—By inserting the following you will pay a just tribute to genius, private worth, aid the cause of justice, and oblige a subscriber. As the period, we perceive, has arrived, when in accordance with previous custom and established Theatrical usage, an opportunity is afforded to the judicious lovers and patrons of the drama, to bestow their encouraging liberality on their favourite performers, commensurate with the degree of talent or industry evinced in their endeavours to please the public, the writer would draw, respectively, some attention to one of the brightest ornaments of the American stage—the lady whose name is at the head of this paragraph; we trust her Benefit will be duly honoured; and, indeed, we feel confident there is too much good taste, and a redeeming spirit yet in the world to let it be otherwise. While impelled involuntarily to these remarks, it is not painful and humiliating to be compelled to notice the complete contempt of public opinion, evinced by our stage manager, in keeping this lady's talents so frequently from public view; we are seldom permitted to get a sight of her, and then frequently in parts beneath the talents of undeniably, the best tragic actress (to say the least of her) in this country. Can the audience therefore, or will they tolerate such an utter disregard of public feeling, taste, or justice; it cannot be—and, this we think will be manifested by their support of Mrs. Duff's Benefit, even to overflow!

For such an event we are prepared—this will defeat monopoly; and the public will respect themselves. But should subsequent events prove it to be otherwise, then indeed, with truth and justice may it be urged, (*as heretofore advanced by many envious of our country, and with some degree of justice*) "that this is the land where genius dies."

ARISTIDES.

Evening Post.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Canary bird" is a pretty subject, but not so happily treated. There are several inaccuracies which render it unfit for the public eye. These the writer might have not doubt corrected, had he taken time, and if he will make his bird chirp more correctly, its notes may then be heard by our readers.—"Ida," "C." "Edgar," "Frederick" and "Algermon," are welcome and shall have an early insertion. "Bill" is declined: the subject, in our estimation, merits a more respectful notice than it receives at his hand, tho' there is evidence of a humorous, satirical talent which we should like to see exercised on more legitimate subjects. Cannot he give us something in the same style, but of a more general application. There are numberless scenes already extant, in our curious, whimsical world, on which his talent might be indulged with propriety, and probably produce both profit and pleasure. We have known instances where the following hit would have quite to the purpose:

"All hands are busy now employed,
They scarce can sleep o' nights,
And some with spleen have almost died,
In putting things to rights."

The finest touch of the sublime and pathetic with which we have been favored for some time, is contained in the note prefixed to some lines from a correspondent. His lines begin with "The summer's past—the harvest's over," are tolerable, and would, under other circumstances, have gained admission in the Post. But we are too much amused with the note to think of the lines after this. It begins with, "Gentlemen, this is a piece of poetry"—it must be admitted, is a valuable and proper piece of information: but he increases its interest as he proceeds. After saying he wishes it inserted "for the gratification of a young lady," which is to be sure, a very laudable wish, he continues, "I am a subscriber to your useful paper, and I don't think that I have been well treated by any means—(we are sorry for it)—for you have shown the same respect to strangers that you do to subscribers—(wonderful, indeed)—I have sent several pieces, which have never come to light, (shades of oblivious darkness!) to shroud the irradiating effulgence of such a light!—and if this meets with the same success, I will—(what will he now? will he go and hang himself to a tree?)

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	32	23	55
New-York,	62	33	95
Baltimore,	11	5	16

Mr. Booth, who has just finished an engagement at Charleston, S. C. assisted Mr. Cooper at his benefit on Monday evening, at the Baltimore Theatre. Mr. C. took the part of Iago, and Mr. B. that of Othello, in the tragedy of that name.

Mr. Cooper appeared again on the New-York boards on Thursday evening last, in the character of Virginius.

Mr. Conway is engaged at the theatre New-

Orleans. His benefit took place on the evening of the 23d ult. when he represented Virginius, the liberator of Rome. He gave such universal satisfaction that the manager was influenced to renew his engagement, which is now going on. All the papers are loud in his praise. Among the performers belonging to the New-Orleans company, are Mr. Caldwell, (manager) Messrs. E. Forrest, Front, Wilson, W. Forrest, Gray, Smith, Scott, Parker, Carter, Greene, and Moore. The females are Mrs. Rowe, Battress, Greene, Carter, Bixton, and Miss Placide.

Master and Miss Twillit, formerly of this city, are now in New-York, where they are giving concerts of vocal and instrumental Music.

A child named Master Burke, only 5 years of age, is spoken of in the London papers as a great theatrical phenomenon. He had performed at Gravesend, immediately after Kean's engagement, and is said to have supported the character of Crack in the "Turnpike Gate," and Longo in the "Agregable Surprise," in a manner which astonished the audience. No Longo of any note for the last 30 years had been his equal. But what is said to have excited the greatest astonishment was his leading the band in one of Stanwitz's Overtures, his playing one of the Mozart's, as a duet upon one violin, and other pieces with astonishing correctness and rapidity of execution, in the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by loud bursts of well-merited applause.

Mr. Kean, it appears, is likely to be reinstated in public favor. He performed Richard III at Brighton, Eng. lately to a brilliant and crowded house, and was received with thunder of applause. He stood bowing to a peak, ten minutes long, before he could begin his performance, and at the close was greeted with a fresh storm of approbation, which shook the very foundation of the theatre.

Miss Fout, whose matrimonial faux pas has created so much interest in her favour, gets

an average of 50 guineas a night at the different theatres. She has been offered a thousand guineas to play 14 nights in Dublin.—Mrs. Hayne attended the first night of the Brighton Theatre. The performances were *The Inconstant*, and *Matrimony*.

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Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
Messrs. Editors.—If you think the following a proper answer to the Enigma in your last, you can publish it if you please.

Nothing was living on earth ere creation began,
'twas God that made something, but nothing
made man,

Nothing's seen through the vista of years that are
dead;

Nothing's seen by the blind: Nothing's felt by the
dead;

Nothing's seen through the vista of ages to come;
Nothing's heard by the deaf; Nothing's spoke by
the dumb.

It was once made of wood that for ages had lain,
Deep fathoms unnumbered beneath the wide main.

Nothing's heard in the shrills from the depths of
the sea,

It never was there; nor will it ever be.

When the moon rides her course in her chariot
of light;

Nothing comes with her beams to enliven the night.

Nothing's one moment red; and the same mo-
ment green;

The same moment is black; in the same it is un-
seen;

From the centre of earth, naught will fly to its
station;

In the wink of an eye on the verge of creation,

In the deepest dark night, when no light meets
the eye;

Nothing's seen as it courses the regions on high.

Nothing's sought by the poor, for to them it brings
paim;

If the miser gains Nothing, he mourns at his gain.

The appellation to Pope I acknowledge is right,

For the word is quite wrong, if the guess is but
right.

A. S.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors.—I offer these Comendums
for the amusement of your young friends, if
you think them worthy a place in your paper,
you will oblige me by inserting them.

1st. Why are two Carriage wheels like two
weary travellers.

2d. Why is a good Dairy like a watch.

3d. What word is that in the English lan-
guage which by adding one letter makes two.

4th. What is that which by being inverted
becomes one half greater.

5th. Why are deaf and dumb men like
painters.

6th. Why is a music book like a barrel.

1st. What word is that of nine letters the
first five of which signify an attendant, the
three next an insect, and altogether signifys
Pomp or show.

2d. What word is that of three syllables, the
first of which signifies an animal; the second
a human being, the third a large vessel, and
altogether the management of an animal.

3d. What word is that of two syllables, the
first of which signifies an animal, the second
an instrument of speech, and altogether a
plant.

4th. What word is that of three syllables,
the first and secod which signifies a woman,
and the third an insect. MACKAY.

SIL. SOLAR PETITION.

About the second year of the late king's
reign, a man of the name of George King
was convicted in Dublin of a capital felony.
He drew up a memorial to the King, which
he forward'd with the following lines:—

George King George will give poor George's petition;

King George King George will grant a long day,

King George King George for ever will pray.

A Drunkard's saying clause.

Dicks often drink, when sick, most bravely swear.
That while he breathes, he never would drink more;

Dick daily tipples grows, nor perjured thinks

Himself, but says, he breathes not whilst he drinks.

The Inquest.—A hint to clever men em-
ployed on such occasions:—

"Poor Peter Pike is downed, the neighbours say

The just man is set on him to day."

"Know then what for?" and Tom—Quoth Ned, "No
doubt."

"I merely done to squeeze the water out."

LADIES BONNETS.

A Farmer living about twenty miles from
this city, having purchased some goods, re-
quested the storekeeper to pack them up as
soon as possible, and not to detain him a mo-
ment, for said he, I have a Lady's Bonnet, of
the latest make in my waggon, and I fear the
fashion will alter before I get home.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

A gentleman lately died in one of our ad-
jacent villages, who, several years since was
sorely afflicted with a boil, so much as to be
compelled for several days to preserve the
same position of his body. One day he made
an effort to go into his cellar and draw some
cider, and took with him an old blue and red
mug, which for many years had been an
ornament in the family, and having hobbled
to the cellar stairs, he unfortunately trod upon
a potato, which precipitated him to the bot-
tom of the cellar, breaking his boil, and put-
ting him in the most excruciating pain. His
tender spouse, hearing the noise ran to the
top of the stairs, and called out,—"My dear,
have you broken the mug?" Smiling with
pain he exclaimed,—"No, but I will," and im-
mediately dashed it against the wall.

A friend was telling Ben Johnson of his
great and excessive drinking continually.—
Here's a grievous clutter and talk, quoth Ben-
jamin, concerning my drinking, but there is
not a word of that that, which so miserably
torments me day and night.

Dining at the house of a gentleman, where
the Bishop — was present, Foote was in high
spirits, and as full of effervescence as a bottle
of spruce beer. The Bishop being angry at
the entire usurpation of the conversation by
Foote, after waiting with considerable impa-
tience, exclaimed—"When will that player
leave off preaching?" "Oh! my Lord," said
Foote, "the moment I am made a Bishop."

"Pray, Master Foote," said a Scotchman
to him one day, "did not you see some very
fine timber when you were in Scotland?" "Oh,
yes, I did indeed; I saw a bird sitting
on a fine as ever was seen."

"Were you ever at Cork, Mr. Foote?" said
an Irishman to him. "No, I never was at
Cork, but I have seen a great many drawings
of it."

JOB PRINTING.

OF all descriptions, nearly and expeditiously ex-
ecuted, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND
ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 53 Market
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Farmers, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants
of every kind, Wet Nurses, &c. To Bind, White
and Colored Boys and Girls. The different art
lies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on
that of employing persons, whose notice of
the same is respectfully solicited, and the proprietor
will endeavor, aided by their patronage, to make it
such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and
make it a source worthy of their confidence and
support. Persons engaged in business, having good recom-
mendations or references, will find every facility
in getting themselves with situations.

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stantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 7
N. Sixth st., above Arch street. 165—171

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No. 55 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment
of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand—172

BRAHMAN VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No
21 Broad street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at
the lowest prices.—apt 4

C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 224 Market
st. above 7th where he manufactures and keeps
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